The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.—Pope.

WHOLE NO. 1154 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1933 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 23, NO. 11

Job Insurance for Small Communities

The practicability of protecting the workers of a small community from the distress caused by employers dismissing them is shown in the report by Sir Claude Hill, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, recommending a scheme of unemployment insurance for that Island.

The Isle of Man has a population of around 60,000. Its principal occupation is catering to 500,000 summer visitors. Agriculture and market gardening are the most important industries.

The insurance plan covers men only. The contributions are paid exclusively by employed persons, with the addition of a retrenchment premium paid by employers who reduce the number of employes after the summer season. The retrenchment premium is calculated on the average numbers employed in the 12 weeks ending with September 30, and a pound would be paid for each unit below the average employed in the first 20 weeks after September, and a second pound for the next 20 weeks, so that if the average number of men employed in the summer were 20 and the average for the rest of the year 10, the employer would pay a retrenchmnt premium of one pound.

The full rate of benefit is 14 shillings a week for a man, with the addition of six shillings for a wife and two shillings six pence for each child up to a maximum of 30 shillings a week for 26 weeks.

There is also a provision that part-time earnings must not be supplemented by unemployment insurance benefits beyond the point where the earnings and benefits together amount to the weekly wage of an unskilled laborer.

The unemployment scheme is based on the recommendations of a commission which reviewed the economic conditions and financial arrangements of the Island. The commission expressed the conviction that the plan is actuarily sound.

PHILADELPHIA DRESSMAKERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

Ladies Garment Workers Union Also Secures Shorter Work Week, Time-and-a-Half for Overtime, and Unionization of All Shops.

Philadelphia. — The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union won its strike of 4,000 dressmakers when an agreement was obtained providing for a 44-hour week, 10 per cent wage increase, time and one-half for overtime, unionization of all shops, and election by employes of representatives on arbitration committees.

The agreement also provides that the work week shall be reduced to forty hours on January 1. It expires on January 1, 1935, and will be renewed automatically unless changes in its provisions are sought.

Child Labor Amendment Is Ratified by Michigan

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Legislature ratified the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. The House of Representatives confirmed the action, the Senate having previously given its approval.

In spite of the humanitarian aspects of the amendment, out of 83 members of the House who voted, there were 27 who cast their votes against it.

The amendment was actively pushed by the Michigan State Federation of Labor.

Michigan was the eleventh State to adopt the amendment, which was submitted to the State Legislatures by Congress nine years ago.

TEXTILE WAGE BOOSTS TO KILL LABOR LAWS

Textile Union Official Says Pay Raises in Southern Mills Aim at Preventing Federal Regulation of Hours and Other Industrial Conditions.

Greenville, S. C.—Announcements of wage increases in Southern cotton textile mills is largely a move to forestall legislation pending in the United States Congress, at Washington, to shorten hours and regulate other industrial conditions, declared John Peel, Southern representative of the Executive Board of United Textile Workers of America.

Wages $3.50 to $12

"The fact should also be stressed that these increases do not approach even an appreciable recovery of earning power on the part of the thousands of cotton textile workers who have been so ruthlessly deflated during the past three years," Peel said. "Average cash earnings for full time work in the Greenville-Piedmont section range from $3.50 to $12 per week on skilled operations. Median earnings are much nearer $3.50 than $12.

"In the past it has been the customary procedure for employers in the South during a session of the legislature with some labor bill pending to promise that conditions in their mills would be improved. The idea is suggested that if legislation is killed the employer will voluntarily make the necessary reforms. These promises are of course never carried out.

"The textile employers have had ample opportunity to set their house in order and haven't done a thing.

Night Work Prevails

"Here in Greenville today women and children are working in the mills at nights just as they did years ago. The majority of mills normally operate two shifts of 55 hours each to conform to the law. We find, however, that actual hours of operation are between 60 and 70 per week.

"In some instances the operatives are, obliged to be at their looms an hour before the whistle blows and in others the machinery runs until noon on Saturday afternoons.

"Despite the fact that almost all plants are running with curtailed forces, we find Sunday work in mills here."

Mill Bosses Coerce Workers

In regard to Government regulation of the hours of labor, Mr. Peel stated that although the mill workers favor such legislation the mill bosses coerce them to oppose it.

"Mills have been forced to sign petitions opposing Federal regulation of industrial operation," he said.

"No textile worker believes the employers will or can reform the industry. Government control is our only hope. No belated ballyhoo about wage increases can alter the hideous situation that exists in textiles in the South or provide a satisfactory excuse for delaying workable regulation by the Federal authorities."

Tennessee Knitters Strike For Increase in Wages

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Thirty night knitters at the Soddy Hosiery Mills here struck when the management refused their demands for a wage increase. The men asked their pay be raised from 5 cents a dozen to 8 cents.

N. Y. FUR WORKERS UNION GETS A. F. OF L. SUPPORT

President Green Pledges Aid in Drive for Decent Living Standards

New York.—The American Federation of Labor pledged its support to the Fur Workers Union here, which is endeavoring to straighten out the demoralized conditions in the fur trade. Word to that effect was announced by Samuel Shore, manager of the union.

This is a letter promising the Federation's support, William Green, its president, handed upon all enlightened elements among the fur manufacturers "to establish and promote decent, human living standards."

Mr. Green assigned William Collins, Federation organizer, to aid the furriers in their effort to rehabilitate their union and restore improved working conditions.

30-Hour Week Would Make More Jobs in This Factory

Hudson, Mass.—The Hudson Worsted Co. announced it was operating on three eight-hour shifts daily to take care of seasonal orders.

This eight-hour shift policy shows what the Federal thirty-hour week bill before Congress would do for the tens of thousands of jobless men in the textile industry.

Were the bill a law, the Hudson Worsted Co. would be substituting three six-hour shifts for its three eight-hour shifts, thus increasing the number of employes 25 per cent.

Strike Against Wage Slash Declared by Ponemah Weavers

Norwich, Conn.—Approximately 200 weavers employed at No. 4 mill of the Ponemah Co. struck against a new work scale which they declared means a cut in wages. The day shift, which operates on 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. schedule, left their looms in the afternoon, and the night shift, which operates on a 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. schedule, refused to go to work.

The workers appointed a committee to confer with the management.

British Chemical Workers Demand Large Wage Raise

London, Eng.—The Chemical Workers Union demanded a heavy wage increase from the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association on the expiration of the agreement which had been in force since 1925.

The old agreement provided minimum wage rates of $6.55 and $6 shillings for men workers and 34 and 28 shillings for women. The unions asked that the new agreement embody minimum wages of 80 shillings for men and 40 shillings for women.

The union also asked a 40-hour week and the employment of only one minor to every four adults.

Child Labor Amendment Wins Vote in New Hampshire House

Concord, N. H.—The New Hampshire House of Representatives adopted a concurrent resolution ratifying the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Committee on Labor recommended the ratification. A similar resolution was rejected several years ago.

ANDRES SELECTS ADVISERS FOR MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Albany, N. Y.—Elmer F. Andres, State Industrial Commissioner, named an advisory board preparatory to setting up machinery to administer New York State's new minimum wage law for women and minors.

John M. O'Hanlon, secretary of the New York State Federation of Labor; Joseph P. Ryan, of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, were the labor members of the board. Other members are Leo Wolman, Columbia University; Rose Schneiderman, Women's Trade Union League; Josephine Goldmark, National Consumers' League; Mary Dewson, New York Consumers' League; George Alger, National Child Labor Committee, and a number of industrial leaders.

The committee will determine in what occupations the State Labor Department should first investigate conditions. Mr. Andres pointed out that the committee should not be confused with the minimum wage boards to be created by the legislature to fix wages in any industry in which a minimum wage is established.

Shirt Factory Girls Strike Against 10 Per Cent Pay Cut

Alexandria, Va.—Forty employes of the Century Manufacturing Co.'s shirt plant here struck against a 10 per cent wage cut. The factory is owned by Morris Weinman of Baltimore.

While working full time up to a few weeks ago the women, it was reported, made a maximum of $8.25 a week for nine hours work a day. Working 8½ hours lately, they have averaged only $6 a week.

Unemployed Army Increases To 13,300,000, Green Says

A. F. of L. President Holds That Unemployment Is Our Greatest Human Problem and That Its Solution Is the Task of the Federal Government.

Washington. — Government reports that an upturn in business conditions in in full swing did not register on the unemployment chart of the American Federation of Labor, made public by President William Green.

In truth, the unemployment figures, based on reports received from the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., showed a decided increase in unemployment; and the first of the year with over 13,000,000 jobless and no relief in sight.

Having in mind the fact that business leaders have tragically failed to solve the unemployment problem, Mr. Green declared that it is clearly the task of the Federal Government to get the millions of jobless back to work in their normal occupations.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"Trade union reports for the first four months of 1933 show a worse unemployment condition now than at the first of the year.

"Normally from 2 to 3 per cent of the membership should find work from January to April, but this year our records show more out of work in April than at the first of the year.

"The weighted figure for 25.8 per cent of the membership out of work in January, 25.1 per cent in February, unemployment level in April was about 10 per cent higher than it ordinarily is, even if seasonal gains had been normal.

Bank Crisis Increases Jobless

"This loss is due largely to the bank crisis.

"Closing the nation's banks caused such heavy reductions in business that over 400,000 industrial workers lost their jobs, according to the Federation estimate of unemployment in March.

"Most of this loss was in manufacturing, where nearly 225,000 were laid off; wholesale and retail trade contributed another 100,000 to the unemployed; railroads nearly 30,000.

"Although farmers took over 50,000 for spring planting activities, these jobs were few indeed compared with the number thrown out of work by the bank crisis. The total figures for February and March show: 12,981,000 unemployed in February, and 13,360,000 in March (preliminary).

"Thus unemployment increased by over 500,000 from January to March this year; while even under the bad business conditions of last year the increase for the same period was only 173,000.

"Normally about 1,000,000 workers should be reemployed from January to March, while this year over 500,000 lost their jobs.

"Both union figures and government reports tell how the bank crisis has hit. The bank crisis has meant a higher level of unemployment, and there is no evidence yet to show that this loss has been regained.

Task for the Government

"Unemployment is the greatest human and economic problem now before the country," Mr. Green concluded.

"Industry cannot borrow money, increase activity and put men to work," Illinois Senator Lewis J. Dunn has employed millions back to work in the normal channels of industry. That is the task now set for the Federal Government. To use Federal credit to start work comparable to the 'Hundred Days' is the safe way to build back to normal, avoiding the dangers of inflation."

Estimate Is Conservative

The estimate of the total number of unemployed in the United States, attached to Mr. Green's statement, said that in January, 12,821,000 were jobless, 12,981,000 in February, and 13,360,000 in March.

The figures also showed that 25.8 per cent of the members of trade unions were unemployed in January, 26 per cent in February, 26.6 per cent in March, and 25.8 per cent in April.

Trade union members on part-time work reported 10 per cent in January and February, to 22 per cent in March and 21 per cent in April.

70,000,000 SUPPORT CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Movement to Abolish Commercial Profit Spreads to 41 Countries

Washington.—More than 70,000,000 persons, resident in 41 countries, now are supporting co-operative buying, according to the United States Department of Labor. The volume of business transacted by these organizations approximated $17,000,000,000 in 1930, a gain of $2,500,000,000 over 1929.

All of this business was transacted without commercial profit, the vast savings effected having been all returned to the members in the form of share and consumer dividends.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE FOR DEPOSITS IN BANKS

Philadelphia, Pa. — A nation-wide guarantee of bank deposits through a Federal Deposit Banks loan in sufficient amount to pay the depositors in full is the suggestion made in the failed bank. On subsequent realization the insurance fund would be reimbursed and the surplus paid to the stockholders of the defaulting bank.

The plan provides for the immediate establishment of a fund by the issuance of $1,000,000,000 of United States bonds as an interim insurance fund, the Government to be reimbursed when the premiums are collected from the banks.

Mr. Tily and Mr. Badger suggested that on the basis of only moderate deposits of $60,000,000,000 a premium of one-quarter of one per cent would accumulate at the rate of $150,000,000 a year, but that for the purpose of building up the fund a larger premium could be adopted at first.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR ROAD WORK FIXED IN NEW YORK

New York.—After consulting with the representatives of labor and contractors, the State Department of Labor fixed 50 cents an hour as the minimum wages which may be paid for highway construction outside of cities, in Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland counties, and 40 cents in other counties of the State, it was announced by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews.

The rates were fixed in accordance with the Canney bill, which provides that the Industrial Commissioner shall designate the minimum wage for workers on highway construction by the State, counties, towns or villages. In cities the rates for public work are determined by the municipalities.

Commissioner Andrews said the legislation was necessary because last season some employers had paid as low as 20 cents an hour, which meant a week's work of not more than 24 hours for a forty-hour week.

UNEMPLOYED TRANSIENTS ARE NEAR DESPERATION

Washington.—The desperate condition of jobless transients was emphasized by Miss McCall, director of the National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies, before the joint session here of the Maryland State Conference of Social Welfare and the Washington Council of Social Agencies.

She said that the transients of today are simply applying the underlying philosophy of the old pioneering spirit of moving from community to community for the sole object of bettering their condition. Nevertheless, they are continually victimized "because of ill-fated and private relief that should be basic to encouragement of investment in any enterprise."

Miss McCall said, in part: "The appeal disclosure of "every essentially impossible scheme attending the birth of a new security and hold all sponsors, whether underwriters, dealers, distributors of a security issue to the highest standards of trusteeship in inviting the investment of other people's money. The Government will see that the facts relating to new issues are given, without, however, approving or guaranteeing any as an investment.

Wottoquottok Mill Employes Get Peculiar Pay "Raise"

Hudson, Mass.—Evidently to decrease industrial unrest, the Wottoquottok Mills Co. announced a cut in wages here that they would be given a pay raise.

Mill officials refused to state the amount of the raise. They believed the psychology imparted by the indefiniteness of an unpublished increase in the contents of the pay envelope would assertheir workers into complete obliviousness to the suffering caused by their present low wages.

Wage Boost and Hours Cut Demanded by Silk Workers

Paterson, N. J.—The Associated Silk Workers of Paterson, Inc., issued a call a strike in all silk mills here on May 17.

Officers of the union asserted that workers now average $10 to $12 for a 48-hour week.

The strikers demand a 44-hour week and a wage scale of 4 cents per 60 picks per yard, which would result in an average weekly wage of $15 to $20.

California Sheriff Arrests 16 Alleged Strike Agitators

Watsonville, Calif.—Sheriff A. T. Dawser arrested sixteen men charged with what he described as a general roundup of agitators who, he said, had been sent by foreign workers in the lettuce fields to go on strike.

The men were held on vagrancy charges with bail set at $500 each.

Roosevelt Sends Industrial Recovery Plan to Congress

$3,300,000,000 Asked for Public Works to Provide Jobs for Idle—Urges Legislation to Stabilize Industry Through Federally-Supervised Trade Agreements, With Hours and Wages Fixed by the President — Collective Bargaining Included — Anti-trust Laws Modified.

Washington.—Seeking practically unlimited authority for a five-year experiment to revive and stabilize industry, President Roosevelt sent to Congress a national industrial recovery bill.

The measure would combine a plan for Federal direction of business under codes of fair competition with an outlay by the Government of $3,500,000,000 for public works to increase employment.

Senator Wagner of New York, one of the authors of the measure, gave the following outline of its essential provisions:

"The national recovery bill consists of two principal parts, the first dealing with industrial recovery and the second with public works.

Increased Employment Sought

"The principal and immediate object of this bill is to open opportunities for the employment of several million men and women, and thus distribute purchasing power which will be effective in starting again the wheels of industry.

Eliminate Unfair Competition

"The purpose of Title 1 of the bill (dealing with industrial recovery) is to secure cooperative action within industry with a view to eliminating unfair competitive practices, and thereby reduce unemployment, improve standards of labor and otherwise to rehabilitate industry.

Trade Association Codes

"The bill authorizes any group or association within a trade or industry to prepare a code of fair competition and to set forth the standards governing trade and competitive practices with which industry will agree to do without effect until it is approved by the President.

President's Large Power

"The President may approve such a code if he finds:

"1. That the group presenting the code truly represents the trade or industry for which it speaks.

"2. That it admits freely to membership all who are engaged in the same trade or industry.

"3. That the code of rules is fair to competitors, employes and consumers.

"4. That it will not promote monopoly.

"5. That it does not oppress or discriminate against small business enterprises.

Collective Bargaining

"In addition, the employers submitting such a code of fair competition must agree that their employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively and that their purchase to join a labor organization will not be interfered with.

Hours and Wages

"They must undertake to reduce the hours of labor to such number which the President finds will be most helpful in increasing employment in the industry. The Federal anti-trust laws will not apply to those who conform to and those who violate it are subject to legal penalties.

Public Works

"Title II of the bill authorizes the President to put into effect a $3,300,000,000 program of public works, Federal, State and local. The projects to be processed include the construction, repair of highways and public buildings, the conservation of natural resources, the construction, under public regulation or control, of low-cost housing and slum clearance projects and other public improvements.

Federal Loans

"The work may be done directly by the Federal Government or may be financed by the Federal Government by extending loans and grants to States, municipalities and other public bodies and loans to a limited number of private corporations engaged in the construction of projects devoted to the public use.

Bonds to Feet the Bill

"The bill contemplates simple-headed responsibility in the execution of the program and the authority is therefore vested entirely in the President.

"To finance this program the bill authorizes the issuance of bonds to be retired by payments into the sinking fund out of a special tax provided for the purpose."

CONGRESS ENACTS BILL TO PROTECT INVESTORS

Congressman Rayburn Says Investment Concerns Since World War Have Sold $25,000,000,000 of Securities Which Were Worthless.

Washington.—The "blue sky" bill regulating the advertising and sale of corporate and foreign government securities in the country was finally passed by both House and Senate and sent on to the White House for the approval of President Roosevelt, who is asking for such legislation called it the first step in applying his newly announced doctrine: "Let the seller beware."

Chairman Rayburn, of the House Commerce Committee, in charge of the bill on the floor, explaining President Roosevelt's reasons for desiring its prompt enactment, said:

"Since the World War some $50,000,000,000 in new securities have been floated in the United States, and fully $25,000,000,000 have proved worthless. These figures spell tragedy in the lives of thousands of men and women who invested their life savings in these worthless securities.

"The flotation of such a mass of essentially fraudulent securities was made possible because of the complete abandonment by many underwriters and dealers in securities of those standards of fair, honest and private dealing that should be basic to encouragement of investment in any enterprise."

Mr. Rayburn said, will compel disclosure of "every essentially important fact attending the birth of a new security and hold all sponsors, whether underwriters, dealers, distributors of a security issue to the highest standards of trusteeship in inviting the investment of other people's money. The Government will see that the facts relating to new issues are given, without, however, approving or guaranteeing any as an investment.

War on Racketeering Declared By American Federation of Labor

Secretary Frank Morrison and Officials of Illinois Unions Join With Mayor Kelly and State's Attorney Courtney of Chicago to Oust Gangsterism Carried on by Outlaw Teamsters' Unions — Labor Leaders Declare They Will Eliminate All Racketeers Who Have Forced Their Way Into Local Labor Organizations.

Chicago.—The American Federation of Labor joined forces with the City of Chicago to put an 'end to racketeering here by outlaw labor groups which, in alliance with unscrupulous business men, have been terrorizing and fattening the entire industry and honestly organized workers.

This action was decided on at a conference of the following labor leaders with Mayor Edward J. Kelly and State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney:

Frank Morrison of Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Federation of Labor, representing President William Green; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the same organization; Leslie G. Boudie, president of International Teamsters and Chauffers Joint Council, No. 25; and Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

In a statement addressed to the racketeering outlaw unions, Mr. Courtney said that in order to secure the respect of organized labor and the community all they should elect their own officials from their own membership, "free from dictation by outside muscle-men and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, which is the recognized voice of labor all over the United States."

"It follows," he added, "that your working card will then be recognized by other organizations in all other cities, and that would guarantee and insure cooperation between labor and honest business."

At the conclusion of the conference the labor leaders issued the following vigorous statement:

United Against Racketeers in Unions

"We have had a most satisfactory conference with Mayor Kelly and State's Attorney Courtney. We want to congratulate the city of Chicago on the firm stand which its new leading officials are taking against racketeering and crime in all its forms. We are glad of an opportunity to cooperate with them."

We are sure that the legitimate trade union movement of the State and city, as represented by the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor, which are the official State and city branches of the American Federation of Labor, can rely upon both the mayor and the State's attorney for effective support in meeting any racketeer or racketeer onslaught which may be launched against any of the unions affiliated with our movement and to eliminate any racketeers or gangsters who have forced their way into any local organizations.

Not Members of Federation

"Our attention has been directed to the meeting of coal drivers scheduled to be held tomorrow (Sunday). We have no such meeting scheduled. Neither the American Federation of Labor, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor, nor the Teamsters' Joint Council of Chicago are in any manner, either directly or indirectly in the controversy affecting the coal business in Chicago.

"The organizations operating under the names of 'Chicago Coal Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' union' and the 'Yardmen and Hikers' union' are not now and never have been a part of the American Federation of Labor, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor, nor the Teamsters' Joint Council of Chicago.

"That is also true of certain other organizations connected with the so-called teamsters' union regarding which so much has appeared in the public press in recent days.

"Those represent isolated groups which some years ago separated themselves from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America (the American Federation of Labor affiliation) and have since established themselves apparently as independent trade union movement of the State, city and nation.

Victims of Dangerous Leadership

"These organizations are not national connections to which they may appeal when things go wrong within their local organizations, the membership of these organizations have little or no recourse when affairs of their unions fall into the hands of undesirable and dangerous leadership. They are thus easily victimized.

"This is also true of the honest business interests that come in contact with labor in the making workable agreements and filing just complaints.

No Connection With Regular Unions

"This is a situation which ought to be remedied and which indeed must be remedied before the labor situation in Chicago can be put on the high level where it properly belongs.

"Every effort should be made in that direction.

"In the meantime, however, it should be made clear to every one affected that the leadership of this group is against which public accusation of a very grave nature is being made have no connection whatever with the regular trade union movement of the city, State and nation.

John Teamsters' Brotherhood

"The working membership of these isolated organizations ought to be enrolled in the American Federation of Labor through the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. They will be welcome within our ranks provided they will first rid themselves of all racketeer and gangster connection of every sort."

—FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.
—JOHN FITZPATRICK, President, Chicago Federation of Labor.
—EDWARD N. NOCKELS, Secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor.
—LESLIE G. BOUDIE, President, International Teamsters and Chauffeurs Joint Council No. 25.
—VICTOR A. OLANDER, Secretary-Treasurer Illinois State Federation of Labor."

Victimizing the Workers

The conditions which led to this alliance with the American Federation of Labor with the City of Chicago are notorious.

Union workers innumerable have been beaten up, driven off their jobs, and in many instances have found themselves up in the semblance of and calling before the bar of justice, while gangsters are said to be collecting enormous millions of dollars yearly in tribute from the city's industries and in fees from their worker dupes.

Some of the "labor leaders" representing outlaw unions and their associates in business men have been rounded up by the State's attorney and face indictment by the grand jury.

Second Meeting

At a second meeting with Mayor Kelly and State's Attorney Courtney, on Tuesday, May 16, the following were present in addition to other directly or indirectly in the controversy affecting the coal business in Chicago:

"The organizations operating under the names of 'Chicago Coal Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' union' and the 'Yardmen and Hikers' union' are not now and never have been a part of the American Federation of Labor, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor, nor the Teamsters' Joint Council of Chicago.

"That is also true of certain other organizations connected with the so-called teamsters' union regarding which so much has appeared in the public press in recent days.

"Those represent isolated groups which some years ago separated themselves from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America (the American Federation of Labor affiliation) and have since established themselves apparently as independent trade union movement of the State, city and nation.

Victims of Dangerous Leadership

"These organizations are not national connections to which they may

Thomas J. Hughes, secretary-treasurer, and M. J. Carney, representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, and it was stated by them that they would take into the organization all teamsters in the city of Chicago into organization without the payment of initiation fee, and that the Brotherhood of Teamsters would see that their membership would be free from grafters and racketeers.

Courtney Describes Racketeering

In commenting on the action of the meeting and his purpose to wipe out racketeering in Chicago, Mr. Courtney said:

"The old deal is off and the racketers are through. The old set-up was a sweet one for the racketeers. They fixed it so a few of the privileged unions and through them made a adeal to give certain big employers special reduced prices.

"That was graft enough there, but it wasn't enough. On top of that they squeezed every union man for a fee of $2 per year for the privilege of working. The extortion days are over."

ALL GERMANS, RICH, POOR, MUST WORK, HITLER SAYS

Fascist Dictator Plans Forced Labor for Every Youth in Attempt to Remove Manual Work Stigma and Scuttle Basis of Communist Class-Propaganda.

Berlin, Germany.—Adolf Hitler, German chancellor and leader of the Fascist dictatorship, announced the determination of his government to introduce compulsory labor service for all, for every able-bodied German youth.

The labor program, he said, was designed for the triple purpose of reducing unemployment, attacking the root of social problems involved in manual labor, and weakening the effect of that portion of the Communist propaganda which is based on class differences.

Hitler declared also that the old prejudice against the soldier had been destroyed by the introduction of universal compulsory military training. He believed the soldier-class prejudice against handworkers could be destroyed by employing the compulsory principle in industry.

"It is therefore our irrevocable determination," he said, "that every single German, no matter who he is, whether born rich or poor, whether the son of a savant or the son of a factory worker, shall at least once in his life do manual labor, in order that he can command more easily once he has himself learned to obey.

The scheme of temporary compulsory labor was conceived by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Fascist Minister of Propaganda.

17 FACE TRIAL IN INSULL U. S. MAIL FRAUD CHARGE

Chicago, Ill.—Harold L. Stuart, president of Halsey, Stuart & Co.; Samuel Insull, Jr., and fifteen others charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the collapse of the $153,000,000 Corporation Securities Company, last year, were arraigned here before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson.

Samuel Insull, Sr., and Martin J. Insull, the remaining defendants, are in Greece and Canada, respectively.

Thousands of wage and salary earners lost their savings of years when the investment concern went into bankruptcy.

Young Insull was president of the defunct investment trust, and Mr. Stuart, whose banking house did the financing, was a director.

In unloading the securities on the public, Halsey, Stuart & Co. used nation-wide radio publicity under the slogan "bonds to fit the investor," employing a certain anonymous gentleman introduced as the "Old Counsellor" as the spokesperson for those distinction was to "fit" the securities to the investor's purchasing ability.

Quite frequently Halsey, Stuart & Co. used Samuel Insull, Jr., and Martin Insull as star speakers in attacking the principle of public ownership of utilities and stressing the advantages accruing to investors from purchasing securities issued by the Insull concerns through Halsey, Stuart & Co.

In the proceedings before Judge Wilkerson, attorneys for the defendants attacked the constitutionality of the mail fraud statute with the claim that it does not sufficiently define a scheme to defraud, but requires the court and jury to determine a standard of ethical conduct.